

### Recreation

Recreation activities would generate expenditures of \$1.9 million under this Alternative. Utilizing the earnings to gross output ratio for the retail trade industry, this would convert to direct earnings of \$744,300. This would represent 0.6 percent of the PRA retail trade earnings. The multiplier effect would increase total earnings to \$1.6 million. This would be 0.1 percent of the total PRA earnings.

The direct earnings would generate 68 jobs in the retail trade industry, while the total earnings would account for 117 jobs spread throughout the local economy.

Appendix E shows how these earnings and employment estimates were made.

### Lumber and Wood Products

The impacts from this Alternative would be the same as for Alternative B.

### Project Costs

Range improvements necessary to implement this Alternative would cost \$391,600. Wildlife improvements would cost \$99,500. The cost of constructing recreation facilities (recreation sites, multiple use trails) would be \$79,600 with this Alternative. The total cost of these improvements would be \$570,700.

### Revenues and Receipts to Local Governments

This Alternative would have no significant impact on revenues generated or receipts to local governments.

### Summary

This Alternative would decrease direct livestock earnings from the existing situation by \$7,100 in the short-term and increase it by \$7,600 in the long-term. Direct recreation earnings would increase from the existing situation by \$50,100 or a gain of less than one-tenth of one percent in the PRA retail trade earnings. Direct lumber and wood earnings would be decreased from the existing situation by \$23,700. In the long-term, the capital value of AUMs could be increased by as much as \$93,000. Improvements needed to implement this Alternative would cost \$570,700.

### Access

Under Alternatives B through E, obtaining legal public access to approximately 37,300 acres of public land (17 percent of the PRA) and marking boundaries of the public lands would ensure the continuation of present public recreational activities. Problems with trespass would diminish and visitor management

would improve. Upgrading of some of the access roads would have both positive and negative effects depending on the degree of upgrading needed, extent, and location (see Map 8).

Additional access would have a slight adverse impact because of chance of littering and some ORV use outside of designated roads and trails.

## ALTERNATIVE E

### Minerals Management

Alternative E has the most beneficial impacts on minerals availability.

#### Solid Leasable Minerals

Under Alternative E, the lands open for solid mineral leasing total 614,578 acres, or 96 percent of the total lands administered for solid leasable minerals (see Table 4.1). Under Alternative E, 28,381 acres closed to solid mineral leasing for the protection of recreation, watershed, and cultural resource values, which is 10,514 less than Alternative A. The increase is the result of including the Grays Lake critical habitat area and the Bear Lake State Park discretionary land closures into those lands open to leasing. Of the total 28,381 acres closed to leasing, 5,280 acres have a low potential for leasing and the remainder have no potential. The land closures would not significantly affect the availability of lands for solid leasable mineral exploration and development. Less than 3 percent of the total lands open to leasing are currently under lease.

The status of the active, inactive, and proposed mining operations would not change under Alternative E. The phosphate ore production from those lands administered by BLM (not including U.S. Forest Service lands) during the life of this RMP would total about 4.5 million tons (same as Alternative A). This production represents a commitment of resources, but is not significant when compared to the leased phosphate resource base of 554 million tons.

The impacts from phosphate prospecting and exploration will be minimal and short-term due to existing mitigation measures, State and Federal regulations, and site-specific environmental requirements.

#### Fluid Leasable Minerals

##### Oil and Gas/Geothermal

The lands open to oil and gas leasing total 361,508 acres, or 92 percent of the total land administered for oil and gas. This is 7,000 acres more than Alternative A (Table 4.1). The lands open to geothermal leasing total 355,566

acres, or 92 percent of the total land administered for geothermal resources. This is also 7,000 acres more than Alternative A (Table 4.1, Appendices: Map 6, Alternative E).

NSO stipulations would occur on 28,921 acres, or 7 percent of the total area administered for both fluid minerals. NSO restrictions are for the protection of developed recreation sites, watershed, and cultural resource values. This alternative includes 4,100 additional acres with NSO stipulations. 7,000 acres would be opened to leasing in the Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge Buffer Zone. (Appendices: Map 6 and Map 10.)

Geothermal potential is low in all of the PRA and is not affected by this Alternative.

### Locatable Minerals

Lands open and closed to mining claim location are the same as Alternative A. (Appendices: Map 6, Alternative E, and Map 11.)

The lands open to mining claim location total 330,250 acres (85 percent) (Table 4.1). There are no Congressional withdrawals affecting location. Executive branch closures total 51,015 acres. BLM closures total 6,196 acres and include 4,688 acres with high potential and 594 acres with moderate potential for locatable minerals. Closures are established to protect cultural resources and developed recreation sites.

There are no stipulations which would significantly affect exploration activities. Environmental assessments would be written for plans of operation filed under 43 CFR 3802/3809.

### Mineral Materials

The lands open to mineral materials disposal total 313,788 acres, or 81 percent of the total land administered for mineral materials (Table 4.1). This is 5,069 acres less than would be available under Alternative A. The additional acres consist of 2,706 acres of ACECs, 977 acres of RNAs, and 1,386 acres of communications sites and public water reserves (Appendices: Map 6, Alternative E and Map 12).

Approximately 73,673 acres would be closed to disposal for the protection of recreation, watershed, and cultural resource values.

Alternative E also would include the following additional impacts on minerals from proposed management activities:

1. A total of 17,585 acres of public land would be disposed of through sales and exchanges. This would have little impact to the minerals program due to low mineral potential associated with these acres.

2. A total of 2,310 acres would be closed to mineral exploration on a seasonal basis to protect sensitive soils.
3. A total of 130,000 acres would have seasonal restrictions to protect wildlife (same as Alternative A).
4. A total of 2,706 acres of ACEC would require filing a Code of Regulations, 3809 plan of operations for any locatable mining proposed, even if the area of disturbance is less than 5 acres.

#### Lands

Under this Alternative, 17,585 acres would be identified for disposal from Federal ownership. The remainder of the public land in the PRA would be retained. The lands identified for potential disposal would have to meet screening criteria (see Standard Operating Procedures, Part I) that would eliminate the likelihood of significant adverse environmental impacts.

Approximately 11,338 acres would be closed to right-of-way development to protect wilderness values.

Acquisition of 994 acres of private land and an estimated 8,760 acres of State land is proposed to support energy and minerals programs. This would be done mainly through the land exchange program.

Approximately 222 acres would remain under lease or permit for the protection of recreation sites (e.g., yurt system, ski area).

#### Range Management

The stocking rate would be 29,969 AUMs under Alternative E. This would be a 20 percent increase from the current 5-year average use and a 2.8 percent increase from the current active preference.

The long-term stocking rate is 34,276 AUMs. This would be a 12.6 percent increase from the initial stocking rate of 29,969 AUMs and a 29.9 percent increase from the 5-year average of 24,061 AUMs. There would be 7,200 unallotted acres. In the absence of livestock, it is estimated that 70 percent would remain in mid (fair) or late (good) seral condition while 30 percent would advance from mid or late seral to late seral and potential natural community (excellent). About 17,585 acres would be identified for disposal from Federal ownership. Based on an average stocking rate of 7.28 acres/AUM, the transfer would result in a loss of 2,415 AUMs. Both short-term (3-5 years) and long term (5+ years) are considered minimal to none since the acres would no longer be under BLM administration. Table A.2 in the Appendix gives detailed information on disposal category lands.

Under this Alternative, approximately 25,000 acres would be scheduled for allotment management plan development. This would involve about 11,240 acres of brush control, 240 acres of brush control and seeding, 54 water developments, 10 miles of fencing, and 800 acres of former agricultural trespass returned to native vegetation. The brush control would change approximately 5,000 acres of mid and early (poor) seral ecological range condition to late seral. The seedings would change 240 acres of mid or early seral range condition to disturbed.

Under this Alternative, the following 6.75 miles of stream would be managed primarily for stream condition improvement:

	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Allotment</u>
Graehl	0.90	4005
Horse Creek	0.60	4005
Stump Creek	0.90	4018
Stump Creek	0.25	4045
Sheep Creek	0.25	4160
Pegram Creek	0.40	4329
Handman Hollow	0.25	4015
Green Canyon	0.50	4053
Landers Creek	0.40	4236
Wolverine Creek	0.20	4092
Deadman Creek	0.25	4112
Negro Creek	0.25	4320
Negro Creek	0.45	0006
Eighteen Mile Creek	0.35	4162
Graves Creek	0.40	4112
Meadow Creek	<u>0.40</u>	4136
Total	6.75 miles	

This would be accomplished through fencing, initiating a grazing system, or a combination of the two. These methods would increase both plant vigor and density, stabilize streambank sluffing, and decrease water temperatures, sedimentation, and reduce livestock fecal matter in streams throughout 16 grazing allotments. Short-term impacts would be noticeable increase in plant vigor and density and a decrease in livestock fecal contamination. Streambank stabilization and a decrease in both water temperature and sedimentation would show up in the long-term.

ORV activities would continue to have negative impacts (i.e., gates left open, fence cutting, harassment of livestock, decrease of vegetation, and hill/gully development promoting both on-site and off-site erosion) on livestock management throughout the PRA, especially within the following allotments:

1. Trail Creek Allotment #6098
2. Rapid Creek Allotment #6082
3. Bancroft Allotment #6032
4. Toponce Allotment #3342
5. Sheep Creek Hills Area
6. Bear Lake Plateau Area
7. Blackrock Allotment #6097

Under this Alternative, all of the above allotments, except Sheep Creek Hills and Bear Lake Plateau, are scheduled for allotment management plans. ORV activities would be specifically addressed within these areas.

Stump Creek, Downey Watershed, and Travertine Park are designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. This involves a total of 4,506 acres of public land. Grazing would be eliminated on Travertine Park, while allotment management plans would be written for both Stump Creek and the Downey Watershed areas. In the absence of livestock utilization, that portion of the vegetation presently rated as mid seral would in the long-term change to late seral ecological condition, while the portion already in a late seral condition would be expected to stabilize at the mid seral ecological condition.

The allotment management plans written for both the Stump Creek and Downey Watershed would provide increased vigor, seedling establishment, and improve composition of the key species. Most of these positive changes to the vegetation will be noticeable in the long-term.

Research Natural Area designations would be made in the following areas, totaling 1,494 acres: Cheatbeck Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park. The elimination of livestock grazing is recommended for Dairy Hollow, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park. The changes in plant composition and cover would be left to the natural process, resulting in approximately 90 percent of the total 500 acres approaching and/or stabilizing at the late seral ecological condition. The remaining 4 RNAs proposals are generally inaccessible to livestock, consequently, they do not significantly impact the livestock use patterns.

Activities within the wildlife program do not negatively and/or positively impact the range proposals within this Alternative. No problem can be found with the stocking rate between domestic livestock and big game animals.

The range and forestry programs are expected to exist in harmony. The only impact to livestock management would be positive since the removal of timber would increase favorable grass and browse species for livestock utilization.

The minerals program indicates that phosphate lease exist on 1,800.22 acres where BLM manages both surface and subsurface. The 1,800.22 acres are differentiated in the following manner:

	<u>Acres</u>
1. Active (where active mining exists)	80
Henry 80	
2. Inactive (where active mining has occurred)	530
Stauffer 160	
Woodall 370	
3. Undeveloped leases	<u>1190.22</u>
	1800.22

Currently, BLM has 80 acres within the active mining designations and 530 acres in the inactive designations, unallotted for grazing. The areas within the lease areas, however, have not been actively mined. There has been no loss of vegetation or soil disturbance.

The BLM has some Taylor Grazing Act Section 15 grazing leases scattered throughout the undeveloped lease areas (1,190.22 acres). No negative impacts from mining are anticipated to the range program for both the short-term (3-5 years) or long-term (5+ years).

If portions of the present undeveloped mining lease areas became active, the short-term impact to grazing would be negative since disturbed areas would virtually eliminate grazing. However, because of mitigating measures (seeding disturbed areas), the long-term impacts would be positive since the forage would be replaced to as productive or better as the area was prior to active mining.

#### Impacts to Vegetation

The long-term ecological range condition in the PRA under this Alternative would be 2 percent potential natural community; 74 percent late seral; 22 percent mid seral; 1 percent early seral and 1 percent disturbed.

The long-term trend would be 30 percent upward, 68 percent static and 2 percent downward.

#### Wildlife

The loss of 443 acres of big game winter range through disposal actions is .5 percent of the winter range in the PRA. Impacts are insignificant. Improvement in the "Improve" category allotments through changes in grazing management would occur on 4,131 acres. This would increase the amount of

winter range in satisfactory condition to 83,822 acres or 95 percent satisfactory. This Alternative provides public land winter range for 7,251 deer and 555 elk, which are increases of 2 percent over Idaho Fish and Game 5-year plan goals for both species. Bitterbrush plantings on 417 acres of big game winter range and modification of 6 miles of fence to ease big game movements are expected to have minor positive impacts.

Land disposals would reduce sage and sharp-tailed grouse habitat by 1,290 acres. However, improvements in range condition by the proposed changes in grazing management would increase the amount of habitat in satisfactory condition by 3 percent. Installation of two guzzlers on the Bear Lake Plateau would improve sage grouse distribution on 4,000 acres.

The range program is proposing 11,240 acres of brush control to increase livestock forage production. The proposed projects will affect 2,268 acres of big game winter range and 2,380 acres of sage grouse habitat. Brush control projects require input from both the Idaho Fish and Game and the BLM wildlife specialist. The impacts of the projects would be partially beneficial, e.g., increased grass and forb production, and partially adverse, e.g., loss of cover and forage.

Grazing management changes on riparian areas would improve habitat quality for waterfowl on about 50 acres. Six nesting platforms for geese would increase production by an estimated 12 birds per year which is an insignificant part of the area's overall production.

Although this Alternative would emphasize mineral production, protective stipulations on oil, gas, and geothermal exploration would still apply to critical areas like winter ranges, leks, and brooding areas. Leasing for oil, gas, and geothermal minerals in the Grays Lake Buffer Area would have an unknown impact since the checkerboard Federal and private land pattern does not currently protect the integrity of the Refuge.

Restrictions for the protection of wildlife on ORV users are primarily winter range closures to snowmobilers. Positive impacts on wildlife from these closures are hard to define as they relate to kilocalories of energy saved in avoiding ORV users. It is assumed that energy saved results in increased survival.

#### Recreation and Visual Resources

Adoption of the current ORV designations and visual resource management classes would maintain current trends in recreation use levels and opportunities. Table 4.2 lists visitor use day estimates for selected recreation activities in the PRA for this Alternative.



Motorized use would continue to occur randomly throughout the PRA and remain at nearly the current level. Use would be relatively light in most areas, with heavier activity occurring on public lands near Pocatello and where hunting opportunities are available during the open season. Seasonal ORV closures would continue to be made to protect wintering big game herds, but will have a slight impact on ORV recreation use.

The number of developed recreation sites would increase by the construction of 14 new access areas, campgrounds, and trailheads. These developments would help meet approximately 1.5 percent of the identified camping needs for the six counties in the PRA (1983 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan). Overall, site construction and development would increase recreation use of the public lands by an estimated 2,350 visitor use days. This increase would represent less than one percent of the total recreation use in the PRA. No mineral withdrawals would be proposed for developed or potential sites because the known mineral values are minimal. The potential loss of facilities to mining and mineral leasing activities would be considered slight.

The Pocatello and Blackfoot River Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) would be designated under this Alternative. Emphasis would be given to managing ORV use in the Pocatello SRMA and water-based recreation in the Blackfoot River SRMA. A positive impact to recreation would result because priority for recreation funding, management, and staffing would be placed on the areas.

Visual resource management classes would establish objectives to protect the existing visual quality of important scenic and recreational areas of public lands (refer to Standard Operating Procedures, Visual Resources, Part I). A slight impact to visual resources is anticipated from this Alternative.

Recreation opportunities would remain secure on lands retained in Federal ownership. Public recreation uses would be eliminated on lands that are disposed of except when transferred to another public agency. The proposed disposals that would eliminate general public use would have only a slight impact on recreation opportunities. This is because standard operating procedures would not allow disposal of any lands with important recreation value. Proposed acquisition of lands along the Blackfoot River would have a moderate positive impact on recreation. Blocking up Federal ownership would secure public access and use of the river system. Primary emphasis would be placed on managing those lands for recreation under the Blackfoot River SRMA.

Right-of-way development would have a moderate negative impact on visual resources. Utility corridors would be constructed in areas of high scenic value. These include the Blackfoot River, Wolverine Canyon, Garden Creek, Grays Lake and proposed ACECs. However, Visual Resource Management Class II management objectives for the areas would mitigate most of the overall impacts to visual resources.

The removal of timber and associated activities such as road building would improve access for recreationists. Generally, improved access would shift recreation opportunities and uses to less primitive forms. Hunting would increase slightly with better vehicle access as would motorized recreation and wood gathering. Most impacts would be slight because of the small areas involved in intensive forest management practices. However, a considerable impact would result in the Petticoat Peak area. If Congress decides that the area would not be designated as wilderness, the 2,559 acres of commercial timber would be available for sale. Removal of the timber and associated activities would impact both recreation opportunities and visual resources (see Eastern Idaho Wilderness EIS).

Cultural resource designations and management of specific sites for their educational, recreational, and interpretive values would have a positive impact to recreation use. Visitors will gain an appreciation and awareness of historic and prehistoric values of the public lands, thereby enhancing most recreation activities near cultural sites.

Streams would not be managed to improve conditions for fisheries. A net decrease in fisheries would result as a downward trend occurs. A decrease of 1,350 visitor use days of fishing use is estimated because of the decline in fisheries, particularly along the Blackfoot River system.

Proposed fencing of developed campgrounds would have a moderate impact on recreation use. Conflicts between livestock and recreationists would be significantly reduced.

Management actions to improve wildlife habitat would have a beneficial impact on big game hunting. Deer and elk populations would be increased slightly. An increase of 348 visitor use days of hunting use would result. Over-snow ORV closures of areas where big game winter would have a slight adverse impact on winter recreation use. Abundant opportunities exist for snowmobile use outside of wildlife winter range.

Mining and mineral leasing activities would impact dispersed recreation by disrupting the natural appearance of the landscape and shifting the recreation opportunity setting from the more natural appearing to the developed type. However, since the extent, location and nature of future operations is not known, the actual impacts cannot be predicted. In general, mineral leasing impacts to recreation and visual resources would be lessened because of restrictions and stipulations on leasing activities. Streams and other water resources of recreational and scenic value would be protected from leasing activities with a NSO stipulation along with parks and other recreation areas. Overall, the impacts to recreation and visual resources would be slight to moderate from mining and mineral leasing activities.

Obtaining and improving public access to public lands and marking boundaries would have a beneficial impact on recreational opportunities over the long-term. Right-of-way and easement acquisition to approximately 37,300 acres of landlocked public lands would ensure access for hunting, fishing, and other activities. Problems with trespass would diminish and visitor management would be improved. Overall, more recreational opportunities would be provided on lands not used because of access problems.

#### Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)

Under this Alternative, the Stump Creek, Downey Watershed, and Travertine Park ACECs would be designated, totaling 4,506 acres of public land. Priority for management would be given to the three areas.

ORV use would be prohibited in the proposed Downey Watershed, Travertine Park, and Stump Creek ACECs. Travertine Park contains remnant plant associations and geologic features that would be damaged by ORV travel, resulting in a considerable impact. The winter snowmobile closure of Stump Creek would protect wintering big game herds, but unrestricted ORV use could have a moderate impact on forage needed to support animals. The designation of the Downey Watershed would help protect important watershed resources from damage by ORV use.

Restrictions on grazing and proposed fencing would minimize or eliminate impacts to the three ACEC designations under this Alternative.

Mining and mineral leasing activities would adversely affect wildlife habitat in the Stump Creek area watershed values in the Downey Watershed area.

The Downey Watershed area is closed to locatable minerals, has low potential for non-energy and energy leasable minerals, and low for salable. Therefore, impacts would not be anticipated from mining and mineral leasing activities to the Downey Watershed area. The Stump Creek area has a low potential for locatable minerals, low for salable, and high for leasables. Oil and gas exploration and development would have a slight to moderate impact on wildlife habitat even with standard operating procedures for the oil and gas activities.

#### Research Natural Area (RNAs)

RNA designations would be made for all seven of the proposed RNAs, totaling 1,494 acres. Plant associations of State and national importance would be recognized through designation, but some management actions would not be applied to protect RNA values. This is because of the mineral production emphasis in this Alternative.

ORV use would be prohibited in the Cheatbeck Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park RNA proposals. These areas are accessible to ORV use and restrictions on motorized travel are necessary to protect plant communities. A limited ORV designation for the Robbers Roost area and generally inaccessible nature of the Oneida Narrows area would prevent ORV use from damaging plant habitats.

Livestock grazing would be eliminated from the Dairy Hollow, Pine Gap, and Travertine Park by fencing the areas. Changes in plant composition and cover would be left to natural processes resulting in a positive impact to the proposed RNAs. The remaining four RNA proposals are generally inaccessible to livestock grazing and impacts to plant communities are anticipated to be slight.

Mining and mineral leasing activities could adversely affect plant communities in the seven RNA proposals. The Cheatbeck Canyon, Dairy Hollow, Formation Cave, and Pine Gap areas all have high potential for leasable minerals and impacts would be moderate to considerable. Impacts from leasable mineral activities to the remaining three RNA proposals would be slight. High potential for locatable minerals is found in the Oneida Narrows and Robbers Roost areas, and impacts would be moderate to considerable. Impacts from locatable mineral activities to the remaining five RNA proposals are considered slight. All RNA proposals would be closed to mineral material mining and no impacts would result.

#### Cultural Resource Management

Expanded minerals production would increase impacts on cultural resources and would open 17,514 additional acres for non-energy and fluid minerals leasing. Increased phosphate, and oil and gas exploration would inadvertently destroy or damage cultural resource sites. There would be increased direct and indirect adverse impacts. All-terrain, seismic exploration vehicles would break artifacts and rearrange surficial, physical relationships. New trails and roads would improve access to remote or isolated cultural resource sites. This would increase unauthorized cultural resource use and vandalism. Expanded mine operations would also damage or destroy subsurface artifacts which might not be detected from surface evidence. Livestock grazing and off-road-vehicles (wheeled) would increase dispersed impacts on cultural resource sites. Brush control and seeding projects would temporarily remove vegetation from 11,240 acres. This would expose 25 open, surface prehistoric sites to unauthorized collecting and erosion. Livestock use increases would increase artifact breakage and displacement at open, surface sites. ORV closures and restrictions would remain at present levels. ORV operation would adversely affect 25 open, surface sites. ORVs would break artifacts and alter surficial, physical relationships. They would also provide access to remote or isolated cultural resource sites. This would invite unauthorized use and vandalism.

Short-term impacts would be significant. Mineral exploration and expanded mining operations would discover and record new cultural resource sites, but it may be difficult to preserve sites for future use. Immediate salvage and data recovery would be required. Although it preserves site information, it is an irreversible and irretrievable resource commitment. Long-term impacts would be similar to short-term impacts.

Standard operating procedures would identify and mitigate impacts on cultural resource sites. Mineral and energy companies would fund required inventories and data recovery efforts. Cultural resource management plans would make protective recommendations for 35 documented prehistoric and historic sites on 1,150 acres.

### Forest Management

Under this Alternative, 9,949 acres of commercial forest land would be available for restricted forest management. An additional 808 acres would be available with no restrictions. This would result in a potential sustainable allowable cut of approximately 3.0 MMBF/Decade. Also, under this Alternative, 27,106 acres of woodland would be available for the limited harvest of minor forest products. This would include the sale of posts/poles, firewood, and hobby wood.

Harvest practices such as clearcut, shelterwood, and selective cut would influence vegetation cover on approximately 40 acres each year. These harvest activities would benefit forest resources by regenerating the stand, reducing insects and disease through removal of infected trees, and improving growth and production of residual trees.

Forest development practices such as thinning, planting, and use of herbicides would be implemented on available commercial forest lands. The beneficial impact of these silvicultural techniques would be improved stocking levels and growth rates, and a decrease in insect and disease problems in these stands.

Under this Alternative, 3,746 acres of commercial forest land would be removed from the timber base due to proposed land sale or exchange under the lands and realty program. Approximately 961 acres of woodland would be removed from the woodland base for the same reason. Juniper cutting areas proposed in the soils program would remove an additional 600 acres from the woodland base.

The reduction in commercial forest land would have a moderate adverse impact on the availability of sawtimber, fuelwood and other forest products, resulting in a reduction of the annual allowable cut by 20 percent.

Grazing would influence forest management activities by endangering the establishment of regeneration. The influence can be partially mitigated through control of season of use and livestock distribution.